Carolina Observer.

VOL. X.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 9, 1826. [NO. 479.

PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
per annum, payable in advance.

ISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 50 cents for each succeed-
on. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be
bid, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Stable of the Subscriber, on the night of the 17th inst. a large dark gray *HORSE*, 7 years old, roan and tail rather darker than with small spots all over the body. Any ing and returning him to me, or giving ation as that I may get him, shall be warded.

JOHN LEWIS.

ill, July 24—78-tf

COTTON GINS.

now ready for sale, an excellent assortment Gins, made of the best materials, and ship executed in the most faithful manbe had by applying to Mr. Angus ville, or Mr. John Taylor, Wilmingas accommodating terms as at any o- in the United States.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Brown County, } 78eow3m.
Aug. 2, 1825. }

$50 Reward.

AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Fayth Carolina, some time in Decemnegro man by the name of *BILL*, aged ee years. Said negro is about five feet stout built, not very black, has a ance, rather long face, and slow spoto be harboured by negroes in the Messrs. Miller & Tims, and Arch'd Bluefish, among his kin, or at Mr. Haddarough, who owns his wife. The will be given for his delivery to me.

DAVID SMITH.

78tf.

Take Notice.

sons indebted to the late Firm of *WM. RIFFITT & CO.*, are hereby notified been appointed Agent to collect the said firm—further indulgence will not immediate payment be not made, suits ituted in all cases.

DILLON JORDAN, Jun. *Agent.*

tf.

UNION HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his and the public generally, for the liberal as heretofore received, and, in solicitnuance of those favors, assures them that shall be used, and due attention be- paid to the comfort and pleasure of Boarders. His Rooms are numerous' clean, and large, are well adapted for health, opening upon a garden which the prospect; superadded are the com- and retirement, which may be enjoyed seasons by Travelling Families. This ated on one of the most elevated streets, commanded with the advantage and conve- ss from the important and extensive bu- carried on that street, which will make it of Country Merchants and Planters to constantly supplied by means of aque- pure water, issuing from one of the ins in the State.

will be constantly supplied with the nicest of

LIQUORS.

with the best the country and market ables shall be attended by faithful stea best Ostlers. Other advantages are at- this Establishment, rarely to be ex- any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

N. Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

Union Hotel has been selected by the as a regular Stage House, for all the arrive at and depart from this place. Refreshments, are therefore, kept al- readiness for Stage Passengers. Office for the Norfolk Stage line are kept

Fayetteville Academy.

examination of the Students of this Institu- will take place on the 22d inst., and the ex- will commence on the 10th July.

Committee of Superintendance have the sa- assure, that the prospects of this Institu- flourishing at this time as they have been any period. The Rev. Mr. Hollister, a who bears the highest testimonials, both ation and experience, has been engaged Principal of this Academy; he will take charge Classical Department, as well as exercise a general control over the institution. He will be assisted by Mr. Gray, with whose excellent qualifica- the Committee have had an opportunity of be- acquainted, together with such other Tu- in the English Department, as may be found necessary. The Female Department will be under the care of Mrs. Hollister, and will no doubt, prove one of the best Schools for young ladies in Southern States.

The advantage of having an Institution of this kind, where the manners are to be formed as well as the mind improved, under the influence and example of respectable and well regulated com- munity, and the uniform healthiness of this town, for se- veral years past, and the peculiarly comfortable and retired situation of the School, with the cheapness of Tuition and Board, altogether, warrant the Com- mittee in recommending the Institution to the notice of parents, particularly to those of the low coun- try, on account of the general situation of Fayetteville, and the facility afforded by the mails, affording opportu- nities of correspondence, almost every day in the week, with all parts of the country, is a consideration which should not be lightly esteemed by parents who may feel the necessity of sending their children to acquire their education. Boarding can be had in the most respectable families in town, at a mo- derate price.

It is deemed well, likewise to state, that the conduct of all persons attached to this Institution, particularly those who board in it, shall be carefully observed, as well out of school as within it, and a proper degree of attention shall be paid to their habits, manners and morals, as well as their scholastic education.

JOHN MACRAE,
Secretary of the School Committee.

Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826.

Blanks, of all kinds,

for sale at this Office, and at the Post-office.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

Lottery

To encourage the publication of THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
$20,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars; is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,850
9,000 Prizes, } 14,886 Blanks, }	23,886 Tickets at 5 Dollars, is	119,430
		119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 day's drawing All numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	600
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day	10,000
Eighteenth day	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C., thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale at the Post-Office, Fayetteville 69:4w.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some months since, negro TOBY, *alias* JOHN. He is about twenty-seven years of age, about five feet eight inches high, fleshy and muscular, one of his legs much bent in at the joint. It is supposed that he is harboured some where between my house and the University, or perhaps has made his way to Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid on his being lodged in any jail in the State, so that I get him again, or on his delivery at my house.

I will also pay $40 to any person who will give me information so that I may be enabled to convict any white man or woman of harbouring him.

EDWARD JONES.

Rock Rest, Chatham County, } 70:4w.
June 1, 1826 }

For Sale,

25 CASKS unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 26th 1826. 64

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65 tf

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 sqnare, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

For Sale,

12 Hhds prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Bags Green Coffee,
12 Boxes Tin Plate.

By C. T. HAIGH.

June 14, 1826—71-4t

P. J. Tillinghast,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

Fortune's Favours Again!

ARE bestowed on the customers of our Office, in the Grand Military Lottery, No. 1, of South Carolina, drawn on the 24th inst. No. 9:1:30, a prize of

Two Thousand Dollars;

sold to a Lady of Mecklenburg, N. C. No. 30:1:9, a prize of

One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

to a Gentleman of Wake county, N. C., and two prizes of *Six Hundred* each in Shares to individuals in* Fayetteville, Edenton and Beaufort. The names of the fortunate adventurers will be announced as soon as permitted.

It is a fact that the last five Monday's Mails have brought us the pleasing news that we have sold Capital Prizes, those we now announce fill up the number of

NINE CAPITALS,

sold at this office within the short space of 5 weeks. Whilst such luck continues in such rapid succession at our office, certainly the proper place to apply is to

YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh or *Fayetteville.*

P. S.—We had the pleasure of paying *The Cash* for a $1000 Prize this morning, to Messrs. Blaney & Co., of Wilmington, and of $500 to Ruffin Smith, of Scotland Neck. The holders of the Prizes will meet with the same promptness.

May 29, 1826.

*Sold and *Paid* to a Gentleman in town.

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

February 8th, 1826. 53tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.

3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Florentines and Grander ills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Bagging and Hessians
3 cases assorted Irish Linens, in whole & half pieces
8 4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4-4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4 4 American brown Sheetings
6-4 Apron Checks
3 4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Caroline Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4-4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3-4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4 4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5-4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Merseilles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5 4 and 3 4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalls
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Bandboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

April, 24, 1826—64-tf

EXTRACT.

Gentleness recommended on considerations of our own interest.

If the sense of duty, and of common happiness, be insufficient to recommend the virtue of gentleness, then let me desire you to consider your own interest. Whatever ends a good man can be supposed to pursue, gentleness will be found to favour them: it prepossesses and wins every heart: it persuades, when every other argument fails; often disarms the fierce, and melts the stubborn.—Whereas, harshness confirms the opposition it would subdue, and, of an indifferent person, creates an enemy. He who could overlook an injury committed in the collision of interests, will long and severely resent the slights of a contemptuous behaviour. To the man of gentleness, the world is generally disposed to ascribe every other good quality. The higher endowments of the mind we admire at a distance; and when any impropriety of behaviour accompanies them, we admire without love: they are like some of the distant stars, whose beneficial influence reaches not us. Whereas, of the influence of gentleness, all in some degree partake, and therefore, all love it. The man of this character rises in the world without a struggle, and flourishes without envy. His misfortunes are universally lamented; and his failings are easily forgiven.

But whatever may be the effect of this virtue on our external condition, its influence on our internal enjoyment is certain and powerful. That inward tranquility which it promotes, is the first requisite to every pleasurable feeling. It is the calm and clear atmosphere—the serenity and sun-shine of the mind. When benignity and gentleness reign within, we are always least in hazard of being ruffled from without; every person, and every occurrence, are beheld in the most favorable light. But let some clouds of disgust and ill humour gather on the mind, and immediately the scene changes: nature seems transformed; and the appearance of all things is blackened to our view. The gentle mind is like the smooth stream, which reflects every object in its just proportion and in its fairest colours. The violent spirit, like troubled waters, renders back the images of things distorted and broken; and communicates to them all that disorder which arises solely from its own agitation.

IBIEL.

We have often said that the teeth require great care. First let them be well set in order, by removing the tartar, &c. with a proper instrument, and using frequently a large and as stiff a brush as can be procured. It should be used dry two or three times a week, for this will harden the gums, and prevent the collection of extraneous matter, and give a fine polish to the teeth. A simple brush, however hard, can never injure the enamel, and a soft brush is worse than useless; the best brushes seldom admit of use more than a month or two, when they become soft and are good for nothing. Cologne water, diluted, may be used occasionally, and will be found both agreeable and useful. It will give a fine, clear complexion to the teeth, and preserve the breath pure and fragrant.

Medical Intelligencer.

The following whimsical circumstance and peculiar coincidence, it is said, actually took place, some time since.—A boat ascending the Ohio river was hailed by another boat, when the following conversation ensued:—'What boat is that?' 'The Cherry-*stone.*' 'Whence came you?' 'From Red-*stone.*' 'Where are you bound to?' 'Lime-*stone.*' 'Who is your captain?' 'Thomas *Stone.*' 'What are you loaded with?' 'Mill-*stones* and grind*stones.*' 'You are a *hard* set to be sure: take care you don't go to the bottom. Farewell.'

The above reminds us of another, and, perhaps, more original joke, of which we supply a second edition:—Two ships meeting in the Baltic, the following dialogue ensued: 'What is that ship?' 'The *Dam.*'—'Whence came you?' 'From Amster*dam.*' 'Where are you bound to?' 'To Rotter*dam.*' 'What is your captain's name?' Pots*dam.*' 'What is your cargo?' '*Dam*sons and *Dam*ask.' 'How goes it with you?' 'In the last gale much *dam*aged.' 'What news?' 'The *dams* of Holland overflowed.' 'You are,' concluded the interrogating tar, 'a *d*—*d* set,—so *d*—*n* your eyes, sheer off!'

The Syracuse Advertiser says:—"Mr. Williston, keeper of the Syracuse Mansion House, has introduced an improvement which, as it was new to us, may be so to some of our readers. It is a *machine* for expelling flies from his dining room. Several large fans are suspended from a wire which passes through the room directly over the table, and set in motion by a boy in an adjoining apartment. It serves the double purpose of keeping the flies from the table and creating a cool current of air in the room."—*Alb. paper.*

Scotch Weavers.—An unemployed weaver, meeting an acquaintance, complained of the depression of business and the general distress. His friend, with great elongation of visage, exclaimed, "Ah Jamie, the hand of Providence is in't; its a just punishment for our sins." "It may be sae, and it may not be sae," replied Jamie, "I canna say; but there's ane thing I'm sure o', gin that be true that you say—the weavers suffer more for their sins than any set of men I ken o'."

In the present dearth of political intelligence, a horrible story tells well, but a marvellous one better. It is astonishing how eagerly People swallow impossibilities. We are as willing to amuse or astonish our readers as any of our brethren, and therefore are careful to make known to them every reasonable prodigy that comes within our ken, or is credibly vouched by others. But, really, there are two stories now in circulation, entirely too surprising for us to give credence to them. One of them imports that a Mr. Chabert has lately entered a thrice-heated oven, in London, and remained in it long enough to witness the cooking of one dish of meat, and afterwards of another, and then came out of the oven, and made a hearty meal of the meat with his friends! This is Munchausen *redivivus*—but not worse than the other story, which states that not far from Montreal, in a settled part of that region, a Serpent has been discovered by the peasants, fifty feet in length, and of the diameter of a full grown tree! Surely, the Sea-Serpent has found his way up the St. Lawrence, and not liking the rubbing his hide over the Rapids about Montreal, has taken to the land for the remainder of his journey to Lake Superior, where he is doubtless destined, unless he intends to visit the Pacific, by a short cut across the Rocky Mountains, to spend the remainder of his days in solitary and desolate bays, where even the adventurous Yankee will not disturb his haunts. If the first part of the story is good, we think we have improved upon it, by making the fiction still more absurd. A Serpent fifty feet long, and of the diameter of a barrel, in the midst of a farming country, and in a climate where frost holds sway for two-thirds of the year! Very like a whale.—*Nat. Int.*

A friendly visit.—Mr. Stone is of opinion that the mammoth snake seen in Canada had heard of the arrival of his cousin at Nahant, and was making an overland journey to meet him.

From the National Gazette.

The London Magazine is very severely sarcastic upon the famous railing match in our Congress, between Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Trimble. As happens in most cases of the kind, the American character is made responsible for what is properly chargeable only to a few individuals; but this unjust responsibility, which is to be expected, ought to operate as a restraint upon our public men, and in fact render their extravagancies doubly reprehensible. —"At Washington," says the critic, "there has been a terrible to do in the Hall of Representatives, between a Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Trimble. These wise men of America seem to be particularly fond of making fools of themselves," &c.

In the London New Monthly Magazine also, much ridicule is cast upon the history of the duel between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Clay. The Monthly observes—

We are sorry to see among the Americans, the adoption of a notion which we thought could never have gained ground among a free and thinking people. We allude to the distinction which Mr. Clay attempts to draw between his political and private character, in his call on Mr. Randolph for explanation. Is it possible that a political scoundrel can be a good private man? A very droll illustration of this sort of feeling occurs in Reynolds' amusing Memoirs. A sporting gentleman, who had lately levanted at Newmarket, passing at this time **—— (a good incognito name, by the way) proclaimed him aloud as a cheat and a blacklegs. 'Cheat and blacklegs,' cried the indignant gamester. 'Sir, dare you—' 'Yes, sir, and under the same circumstances, I would say the same to any man in England.' 'Oh!' rejoined his alarmed opponent, 'If you would say the same to any man in England, *it is not personal, and so, sir, I am satisfied.*'

Instinct of Plants.—Dr. Hancock says that if a vessel of water is placed within 6 inches of a growing cucumber, that, in 25 hours time, the cucumber will alter the direction of its branches and not stop till it comes in contact with the water. That if a pole is placed at a considerable distance from an unsupported vine, the branches of which are proceeding in a contrary direction from that towards the pole, the vine will, in a short time, alter its course, and not stop till it clings round the pole. But the same vine will carefully avoid attaching itself to low vegetables, nearer to it, as the cabbage.

Old Times.—In the reign of Queen Mary, 1555, a barrel of beer, with the cask, cost only sixpence; and four large loaves of bread were sold for one penny.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Graham, arrived at New York, we have received, says the Evening Post, English Journals to the 19th June. They are chiefly filled with election proceedings, and contain no political news from the continent. It appears from their contents, however, that our eccentric countryman, Randolph, had arrived in England, and was the subject of almost as much curiosity and speculation on the other side of the water as on this. Our readers will be amused by some of the characteristic sayings reported of him in the English newspapers. A splendid dinner was given in the Town Hall by the Mayor of Liverpool to Mr. Huskisson and a numerous party, comprising several distinguished strangers, among whom was Mr. Randolph. Mr. Huskisson, after complimenting the Mayor on the presence of one who had ever been the ardent and efficient advocate of all that was morally and politically good in his native country; and who entertained the most friendly feelings towards England, proposed the health of Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Randolph, on rising to return thanks, said, those who had experienced the sensations of a man suffering after a protracted and uneasy voyage by sea, and the privations incident to it, on his arrival at the wished-for shore, might form a small estimate of his when he saw the British land: but they could not duly appreciate his feelings on the change from all that is as necessarily uncomfortable and cheerless, to the animated and social reception he had met with since his arrival in Liverpool. Mr. Randolph, in a chaste and appropriate manner, expatiated on the blessings we here enjoy, &c. He said he could never distinguish between the interests of America and England; whatever was beneficial to Liverpool could not but be highly useful to New York. The interest of the cotton planter and the cotton spinner were one and the same. The tobacco planter in America, and the merchant and manufacturer in England, who converted that plant into a source of industry and wealth, had but a common interest. Mr. R., after having assured the company that he felt proud of having English blood in his veins, concluded by proposing, as a toast, "*The town and Trade of Liverpool.*"

After suitable compliments to many distinguished individuals present, Mr. R. rose again to propose a sentiment, which, he trusted, would be received with unanimous good feeling. He proposed—"England and America, the Mother and the Daughter."

This toast, from its congeniality with what was once uttered by Mr. Canning, in the same room, met with the warmest burst of enthusiasm, and Mr. R. won the hearts and good wishes of every individual present.

The evening was spent in the most delightful interchange of good feelings; and cannot fail to strengthen the bond of Union between England and America, which all good men wish may remain mutually beneficial and undisturbed.

Mr. Randolph was also of a party which accompanied Mr. Huskisson on an aquatic excursion, to which the directors of the Dublin steam packets had invited him. Mr. R. is described as "a remarkably thin man, having the appearance of old age, although only in his 53d year. He was surrounded during the excursion by a crowd of gentlemen. He talked incessantly, and instructed as well as delighted the company by his conversation." At a cold collation to which the company sat down on board the steam boat Britannia, Mr. Huskisson proposed the health of Mr. Randolph. This produced from him the following speech:

"Mr. Randolph, in returning thanks for the very handsome compliment which had unexpectedly been paid him, expressed himself proud and gratified in meeting so numerous and so respectable a party of the gentlemen of this country, the parent of his own, many of whose most useful institutions, in trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, civil and religious liberty, and a representative constitution, had been formed upon the model of those which had been established in this great and happy nation, by the wisdom and public spirit of their common ancestors.—(Applause.) And, as his country had wisely gleaned from this the benefit of all the grand essentials of civil polity, he trusted she would also emulate her in the acquirement of all those minor, but not less endearing, virtues and graces of social life, of which he had now the happiness to witness so pleasing an example.—(Applause.) When he returned to the other side of the Atlantic, he should carry with him a grateful remembrance of the kind, attentive, and hospitable reception he had met with on this; and his greatest pride and pleasure would be in such opportunities as might be afforded him of manifesting the sincerity of his feelings, by a similar return, not only to any of the burgesses of Liverpool, but to any of the natives of England whom he might at any time have the pleasure of meeting there.—(Applause.) In conclusion, he would beg leave to propose as a toast, their own Liverpool,—not the town of which they were so justly proud,—not its trade, of which they daily toasted the prosperity,—not its distinguished and talented representative, whose recent election did honor to their choice—but their noble Earl, the great and gifted man, at the head of the administration of the country."—(Great applause.)

The following anecdotes of Mr. R's conversation, are amusing and characteristic. The mixture of republican and aristocratic doctrines, is somewhat curious.

At half past 12 o'clock the Britannia dropped anchor opposite the Prince's Parade, and the company prepared to land. Mr. Huskisson and his party went on shore, in the barge, while Mr. R. remained on the quarter deck, surrounded by a large crowd of gentlemen. He seemed like an ancient Grecian sage surrounded by his scholars. No sooner had Mr. R. quitted the Britannia and got on board one of the river steamers, than he was again quickly surrounded by a curious group. A gentleman on board the Britannia then proposed three cheers for Mr. Randolph, which were given with great enthusiasm. The honorable gentleman, taking off his hat, exclaimed, with great animation, 'Gentlemen, Old England and Young America, united for ever! Who shall divide them?' Loud cheers followed this pithy speech, and the band on board struck up 'Yankee doodle.' An Irish gentleman asked Mr. R. what would be the best cure for the miseries of Ireland. "I will give it you in the words of the Bible—'*Unmuzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn.*' The Irish peasant is deprived of his due and proper share of the fruit of the earth." Another gentleman observed, that he did not think Cobbett was qualified to sit in the House of Commons. "Cobbett not qualified to sit in the House of Commons!" exclaimed Mr. Randolph. "Why, he has qualified himself for a seat in that house, as a lady of easy virtue qualifies herself for the Magdalen Asylum,—by a life of prostitution to all parties, and being faithful to none." Speaking of man, Mr. Randolph said, "He is naturally indolent, and all your contrivances of church and state, or by whatever other name they may be called, are, that A. may be idle while B. works." Talking of property—'Society,' said the sage, 'cannot subsist without property. If, in political revolution, property be divorced from power, power will soon go in search of property. A re-action then takes place—property goes in search of power, and they become once more united."—"In all state revolutions," said Mr. Randolph, endeavour to keep down the dregs of society.—You can easily blow off the froth, but, if once you let the dregs get uppermost, depend upon it that the draught will be, not blue, but black ruin." A gentleman was inquiring about the constitution of Virginia, the state which Mr. Randolph represents in Congress. "Why," said Mr. Randolph, "we vote for representatives *viva voce* on freehold suffrage; and we Virginians would as soon have our noses cut off as change the mode to voting by ballot." "Then, Sir, your mode of voting, is the same as in England?" "Aye, to be sure," replied Mr. Randolph. "Have we not been steering on the same course ever since we left you, without tacking or taking in sail? only we have thrown the king overboard, God bless him!" When the boat came alongside the wall, "What a magnificent quay this is!" exclaimed Mr. R. "We have none like it in America. New York and Liverpool are mutually dependent on each other.—You take her cotton, tobacco and other raw produce; and she takes your cutlery and earthenware, cotton goods, salt and coal. We can't do without you, and you can as little do without us. And can you conceive of greater nonsense than that two such countries should go to war? It is mere nonsense!" So fascinating was Mr. Randolph's conversation, that he could with difficulty escape from the crowd that still lingered around him. He was dressed in a blue coat, yellow silk neck-cloth and blue trowsers.

A cheap and excellent Summer Drink.—Vinegar and water sweetened with sugar or molasses, is the best drink that can be contrived in warm weather. It is pleasant and cooling; it promotes perspiration, and resists putrefaction. Vinegar and water constituted the only drink of the soldiers of the Roman Republic; and it is well known that they marched and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms weighing sixty pounds. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Palestine, we read in the Bible, treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. The custom of swallowing spirits and water is pernicious in every way, while this beverage, on the contrary, is pleasant and healthy, and is not liable to produce what the spirit invariably does, namely, fever and headache.—*London Oracle of Health.*

American Porcelain.—The Porcelain manufactory at Jersey City, established about 8 months since, is now going on with a fair prospect of success. The materials both for the body of the article and for the glazing are all found abundantly in the United States, and are thought to be of a quality at least equal to the best French materials. Skilful and experienced workmen have been induced to come over from France, and a variety of articles of porcelain have already been finished at the establishment. A still greater quantity of porcelain vessels, many of them executed with great ingenuity and perfection, after the finest models of the antique, are now ready for the oven. We have seen several of the articles manufactured there, which, in the purity and delicacy of their texture, are nothing inferior to the finest French porcelain.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

From the Whitehall Emporium, July 18.

Irishmen.—About 100 Irishmen arrive at this place per week. They come—men, women and children—bag and baggage—sleep in barns, under horse sheds, or in open air, wherever night overtakes them. Night before last, 17 of them, with their lumber, piled into one little room on the second floor; and about morning, down they all tumbled together, floor, beds, knapsacks, kettles, and all. One of the number was considerably injured by the fall.

It is reported, (says the Boston Palladium) a man declared last week that if he did not get money enough on Saturday night to pay his debts, he would commit suicide—and he was as *bad* as his word.

Blockade of St. Domingo.—Capt. Banks, of the brig Ajax, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday, in 14 days from Antigua, informs the editors of the Beacon that he saw a letter to a gentleman in St. John's, which stated that the Island of St. Domingo was *blockaded by a French fleet.* He also saw a paragraph in a Barbadoes paper stating the same fact.

The Season.—Three weeks since, the prospect of abundant Crops was the subject of general congratulation. Now the aspect of things is sadly changed. From almost every quarter of the country, we hear complaints of the suffering of the early *Corn* especially, from the long continuance of dry weather. One or two day's rain to come immediately, would still do good: but from all we can learn, the majority of farms on the south side of James River will scarcely now under any circumstances produce more than a sufficiency of Grain for home consumption. Nor has the growing *Cotton Crop* escaped injury—the bolls we understand are dropping off in many fields for want of moisture: though the young *Tobacco* so far is not hurt materially.—The prospect of the Farmer, with pain we admit, is any thing but cheering.—*Pet. Int.*

On the 17th of June, *corn* was selling in New-Orleans at 37½ to 44 cents per *barrel!* Here it is difficult to get even enough for family use, at $1 25 per *bushel.* Flour, also, was selling in New-Orleans at the same time, at $3 per barrel; here it commands *eight*, and is scarce at that.

Catawba Journal.

The Climax, (if true.)—We have heard it stated upon the authority of a gentleman of great respectability from Kentucky, that Captain Low, the witness with whom Beauchamp tampered, through his wife, to swear against Mr. Darby, and by implicating him in the murder of Colonel Sharp, to save himself, has, since the execution of Beauchamp, been shot. It was for the use of Captain Low that Beauchamp prepared the manuscript evidence, of the ingenuity of which, we have given our readers an account before. Had Low yielded to the solicitations of Mrs. B. we think, from the testimony we have seen, that Beauchamp would have been acquitted—but his refusal to comply, and becoming a witness on the part of the prosecution, and using B's manuscript against him, sealed his fate.—*Ball. Chronicle.*

Wholesome regulation.—The New-York Champion says there are three things which the lovers of scandal will look for in vain in that paper, viz. accounts of *suicides, crim. cons.* and *rapes.* The editors think the publication of them has a demoralizing effect, and they will not cater for appetites that are fond of them.

Chinese jest.—A rich man proposed to a covetous greedy wretch to make him a present of fifty pounds, if he would let him beat him to death. The miser mused upon it for a long while: at last, raising his head, "No," says he; "give 25 pounds and beat me till I'm half dead. What do you say?"

A veritable Ghost.—The Salem Gazette of the 21st has the following extraordinary piece of intelligence:—

"At the celebration of independence in Freetown, N. H., Col. Tarbox, one of those who fought, bled and *died* at Bunker Hill, walked alone in the procession in the same dress which he wore on that memorable occasion."

When Stella was extremely ill, her physician said to her, 'Madam, you are near the bottom of the hill, but we will endeavour to get you up again.' She answered 'Doctor, I fear I shall be out *of breath* before I get up to the top.'

How to make a horse go that won't budge!—The paper printed at Norwich, Conn. gives the following account of the successful performance of this feat: "An individual, who has become proverbial for sagacity and oddity, laid a wager of a certain sum, to be expended in *punch*, that his horse could draw an artillery piece from the West end of Long Bridge to the top of the hill beyond. The bet was accepted, and the beast put to his task; but came to a stand on arriving at the foot of said hill. Nothing daunted, however, our sportsman procured another collar for the animal, the one in use not fitting; but nothing would do—he could not be urged forward. Every means were tried in vain, until (oh, what fecundity of genius!) a measure of *oats* was produced, which being a rarity, had a quick effect upon the horse's *stability.* He made a desperate effort, and—then came the tug o' war—the master marched backwards, in front, shaking the grain under the horse's nose; Dobbin followed on, overcome by the temptation; and the citizens trudged after in the august procession—until the great gun was fairly conveyed to the mountain top, and the wager declared won."

On Tuesday, 25th ult. at Philadelphia, a Watchman was bound over, by Alderman Christian, to answer at the next Mayor's Court, for having given another Watchman a challenge to fight a DUEL, with deadly weapons, contrary to the act of Assembly.

A Welsh gentleman has, with much heraldic inquiry and deep research, drawn up a genealogical account of his own family for upwards of twelve thousand years. In the middle of the manuscript there is a N. B. "*About this time the world was created.*"

A Quaker, in Philadelphia, wanting to buy some oysters, requested the oysterman to leave two or three bushels at his house. Pray sir, said the oysterman, what might your name be? It *might* be Beelzebub, replied the Friend, but it 'aint.

Mr. ECKFORD, President of the New-York Life and Fire Insurance Company, which has recently failed, has addressed the public through the papers, stating that when the company was, some years ago, established, he invested $60,000 in its stock, and was induced to accept the Presidency of it—In 1824, his other business demanding his attention, he relinquished the salary of President, but did not resign—in November, 1825, during the commercial embarrassments, the affairs of the office appeared to require his personal attention, he again returned to his duties there, to the injury of a more profitable concern; and in order to sustain its credit he advanced from his individual funds $150,000; and thus, with his labours reduced the amount of bonds nearly one half—and it was only owing to a tardiness on the part of other directors, that his offer of another equal sum did not save the office from its present dilemma.

The editor of the New York American, admitting the facts as stated by Mr. Eckford, does not consider it as any way satisfactory; because it does not contain a statement of the affairs of the office—because, while it declares how much Mr. E. lent the office, it does not show how much the office had loaned to *him.* And further, because after the time that Mr. E. acknowledges that the affairs of the office were involved, he encouraged persons in vesting capital in its stock.—*U. S. Gazette.*

New-York, July 31.

Once more!—We are informed, just as this paper was going to press, that the Mount Hope Loan Company, a bond issuing concern, stopped payment this day.—*Statesman.*

The venerable ISAAC SHELBY, another distinguished Revolutionary Patriot and Statesman, IS GONE! He died at his residence in Lincoln county, on the 19th instant.

Col. Shelby was the first Governor of Kentucky, and was called a second time to that office. He acted a conspicuous part in the battle of King's Mountain, during the American Revolution, as well as in the battle on the Thames, in Upper Canada, in the last war, and whilst he was the Governor of Kentucky. His name will descend to posterity as one of the worthies of Kentucky.

Ken. Gazette.

Ex-Governor James Pleasants has been appointed by the Governor and Council of Virginia, Judge of the General Court, in the room of Judge Parker, dec. of Northampton county.

Ex-President James Monroe, has been appointed, by the same authority, a Visitor of the University of Virginia, in the place of the venerable Thomas Jefferson, dec. The office of Rector, which was filled by Mr. J. is in the gift of the Board of Visitors.

Com. Porter has actually been appointed to, and accepted, the office of commander in chief of the Mexican navy.—So much for the spirit of persecution.—*Pet. Rep.*

Our readers have all felt the impression made by the extraordinary coincidences presented on the 4th of July last. The following extract from the editorial observations of 'the Natchez Newspaper,' printed on the morning of the Fourth, may be added to the number. It breathes the same spirit which marked the last moments of Mr. Jefferson:

Nat. Int.

"How gratifying to the feelings of the venerable Jefferson, must the arrival of this day be! Fifty years ago, he said this country was, and of right ought to be, free. It became free—It is free. His grey hairs cannot go down with sorrow to the grave. Methinks I see this hoary Statesman and Patriot, urging his way to the pinnacle of his mountain residence.—He leans upon his staff. His eye-lids are heavy, and his body bowed under the burthen of accumulated years. He arrives—He looks abroad upon his native country, and his eyes resume their youthful brilliancy. He sees that his countrymen are cheerful, hardy and vigorous. He erects his feeble frame. He casts away his staff. His eyes are now raised, his hands are lifted up to Heaven! Listen—"God! I thank thee! My country is happy! take me to thyself."

The subscribers to the Jefferson fund, in Richmond, were called upon by the committee to say, whether any of them wished to withdraw their subscriptions: to the honor of the city, no man even *imagined* he had the right to withdraw *that* which had been given for such a hallowed purpose.

The undertakers and builders of the University of Virginia have held a meeting, and, by resolutions, asked permission to be allowed the honor of erecting a monument over the remains of the immortal Jefferson.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON has been re-elected a Representative to Congress from the New-Orleans District, in Louisiana, by a majority of 800 or 1000 votes over M. Foucher his opponent.

From the other two Districts of the State we have not heard decisively; but it is reported that Mr. GURLEY and Mr. BRENT are both re-elected.—*Nat. Int.*

A Public Dinner was given to Mr. CLAY, at Lexington, Kentucky, by his late constituents, on the 15th instant, at which nearly 200 citizens were present, Edmund Bullock, Esq. presiding, and Richard Higgins and Gen. Booly acting as Vice Presidents.

A Dinner was given to Mr. McDuffie, on the 19th inst. by the Citizens of Edgefield District: during which, on a toast being given in approbation of his political course, he rose and spoke at considerable length in explanation and defence of his conduct at the last session of Congress.

Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, who, afterwards, fought in its defence; and when directed by Lafayette to point the guns of one of the batteries at York, aimed them first against his own dwelling, which was the best in the place. It is said that his widow is now living in Virginia, blind, and *very poor.*—*N. Y. Times.*

The Milledgeville *Statesman* of the inst. states, that Governor Troup issued a formal order the day previous, directing the Surveyor General to order out the Surveyors appointed by the Legislature in 1825, and directions to them to commence their operations on the 1st day of September next. In this attempt of His Excellency, to execute the *laws* of the United States, the editor says they can offer no better comment than an extract from Judge Chase's address to John Fries, who was arraigned and convicted of Treason, and which they subjoin.

Charleston Courier.

The Frankfort Argus of July 19, says the latest accounts, *Desha* was still alive, but there is not the least chance of his recovery. His windpipe is severed quite in two, so that he can take no sustenance, except liquids poured into his mouth.'

A meeting has been held in New York, the real object of which was, to nominate a suitable person for Governor; after nominating Dewit Clinton to that office, the meeting proceeded to name a successor to Mr. Clinton, when Gen. Jackson was nominated for President and Judge Spencer as Vice President.

It is stated, that Mr. Clinton has come out openly for Gen. Jackson as President.

A French physician has published a dissertation in favor of groaning and crying. He states that it is a very favorable symptom when an amputation takes place, to let the patient roar lustily. His theory is, that by these processes of nature the superabundance of the nervous power becomes exhausted, and the patient becomes more composed. To persons of hysterical affections he prescribes groaning all night, and crying all day.

DELAY NOT!

But as soon as possible, secure chances in the

Virginia State Lottery

AT

Watcher's

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE

So as to obtain some one, or more of the

20,000 Dollar

Prizes in that *BRILLIANT SCHEME.*

$10,000, $6,000, $5,000,

1 of $2,910; 12 of $1,000,

And many hundreds of others. Price of Tickets only $5, and shares in proportion.

☞ The ticket which drew the One-Fifth of the $20,000 Prize in the last class of the above Lottery was sold by *HATCHER,* at the Norfolk Office, to a Gentleman in Portsmouth, Virginia, and the money promptly paid on presentation.

August 2.

DRAWING NEXT MONTH.

Grand State Lottery of Virginia,

First Class, for the Benefit of the Monumental Academy.

J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Bro.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public the first scheme of the *GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF VIRGINIA,* for the promotion of education and the benefit of the Monumental Academy. The scheme is arranged on the Odd and Even system, which mode of drawing (secured by patent under the seal of the United States) has been adopted in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity.

The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, and will take place on

Wednesday, 27th next month,

In the City of Richmond.—Highly

20,000 DOLLA

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	is
1	-	8,000	
1	-	4,000	
5	-	1,000	
20	-	100	
50	-	50	
100	-	20	
300	-	5	
12,500	-	4	

12,978 Prizes, amounting to $

12,022 Blanks

25,000 Tickets, ...

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put in the wheel, and in the other will be put, the Prizes, and the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The Prizes of Four Dollars will be awarded to the last numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) present on the drawing of the capital prize of Thousand Dollars, that is to say, if the Two Thousand Dollar prize should come out an odd number then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the Two Thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number then all the even numbers in the scheme will be entitled to a prize of four dollars.

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Even Numbers with 2, 4, 6, 8, 0.

This mode of drawing not only permits the Lottery to be completed in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets, or two small tickets (one odd and one even number), will have a chance of obtaining at least one prize, and in the case of a prior prize in this scheme is not restricted to one, but for any greater quantity. A ticket drawing an inferior one also—many tickets will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

Prizes all payable in Cash, which can be had, as usual, at Cohen's Offices, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, $5 | Quarters

Halves, . . . 2 50 | Eighths

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Offices, Richmond

☞ Where numerous capitals have been drawn. Prizes in any of the late Lotteries will be cashed on payment.

Orders from any part of the United States by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as on personal application.—*Address to*

J. I. COHEN Jr. & BRO.

Norfolk

August 1826.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 9, 1826.

...ection for members of our State Le... ...will be held in most of the counties ... In some few of them, however, ...ady been held. We are glad to ... Mr. Flowers, one of the gentlemen ...n Edgecombe county, disdained to ...e popular favor by the ordinary ...electioneering; that he offered but a ...previous to the election, attended ...s of the people, and expended not ...to promote his interest. Success to ...ndidates!

...ne county.—Louis D. Wilson, Senate, ...unction. Hardy Flowers and Benjamin ...mmons. State of the poll—Flowers 772, ...Benjamin Wilkinson 465, and John G. ...

...ld esteem it a favor if our friends in ...ent counties will inform us of the ...their respective elections.

...f Cheraw, (S. C.)—Most of our ...re already aware of the great depre... ...the notes of this Bank, and the sin... ...somewhat suspicious manner in ...has done business. Our duty would ...no sooner to notice it, if we had not ...ntimated by the fear of contributing to ...ics and that our motives might be ...that we might be supposed to aim, ...the trade of Cheraw, to benefit ...ayetteville. These considerations ...nger bind us, since the subject has ...ated in so respectable a paper as ...ston Courier. In that paper of the ... a writer from Cheraw, after stating ...per in that town was absolutely ...ure remarks on the subject, in any ...akes the following statements, which ...es to prove, if necessary:

...eraw Bank, from the manner, &c. of its ...ent, never enjoyed full confidence, even ...

...nks, Drafts, or Post Notes of that Bank ...especially protested in New York and ...and are yet not paid.

...ir claimants upon the Bank, individual ...ose obligations have been placed in the ...ments (in addition to the original paper) ...security for the final satisfaction of their ...

...ese notes of that Bank have been sold ...ve shot of its doors, at public auction, af... ...nt to the Bank for payment, by a coun... ...n, who had previously been a friend of ...

...ssion and great inconvenience of many, ...ed to redeem their bills or notes, and ...en forced to sell them in this place, at ...ge discount, varying from 5 to 30 per ...

...k has been sued before a Magistrate, ...has been obtained.

...rase was made by a Notary for $30, ...ses and make an arrangement with the ...bills being requested, it was granted ...

...s of the Bank are opened but one hour, ...$50, and instead of paying freely for that ...are sent off claimants for pitiful sums, ...ent of payment in *a few days*. A story we, ...have too often heard—*much too often*, ...of a *hack*."

...only further remark that very few ...tes are *now* circulated here, but ...are taken at par for goods by one ...e mercantile house.

...table Coincidence."—Died, lately, ...n, nearly about the same time, and ...e disease, two Fire Engine Associ... ...which originated at the same time, ...the same public spirit as their pa... ...both came into being with much ...were both fostered and patronized ...ntry and influential, and each bade ...a long and useful existence. But, ...protectors dwindled away one by ...the small remainder being unable ...them, both sickened, lingered a ...and then the *spirit* quietly depart... ...usual and natural way. Their ...the consolation of knowing, how... ...they are both destined, Phœnix ...e from their repose, on the very ...e next visitation of the devouring ...on they were expected to subdue.

...diciary.—The Milton Gazette is ...that the salaries of our Superior ...ges are sufficiently high, and will ...parison with those of other States. ...es may be as well paid as others, ...prove that they are either poorly ...dened with too arduous a duty. ...es an expensive classic education, ...years of study of the law, to qualify ...practice; and then many years of ...ght to precede his appointment as ...is no argument against this re... ...that Judges have frequently been ...from among the junior members, ...rely speaking, of the Bar. But it ...ment to prove that the station offers ...ment to the acceptance of the aged ...ed of the profession. It is certainly ...e policy which neglects to enlist in ...of justice the best talents and ex...

...preme Court of this State is pro... ...with a more liberal hand than our Legislature has ever extended to any other Institution. Its three Judges receive a salary of $2500 each, while their duties are not more than half as arduous as those of the Superior Courts. What is the consequence? The Bench of the Supreme Court is filled by men of first rate abilities; their decisions are respected, and the character of the State raised at home and abroad.

The Supreme Court adjourned on Wednesday last, after a sitting of more than six weeks. We shall in our next make some extracts from the report of the cases decided, as given in the Raleigh Register. The following is important:

Jesse Person v. *The State Bank*, from Wake. Judgment affirmed.

[Twenty warrants were brought by the Plaintiff on bank notes, in the whole amounting to $104. Judgments were obtained, and appeals taken by the Defendants. In the County Court, the cases were ordered to be consolidated into one, and from this order of consolidation, the Plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court, where the order was affirmed. *Held*, that the Court had the power to make the order, and the power being possessed, it was mere matter of discretion whether it should be exerted in this case, and upon what terms.]

The last Raleigh Register states that another wonderful cure has been effected by the application of salt and water to a large tumor, generally believed to be a cancer, with which a respectable gentleman of Sampson county was afflicted. In six weeks after he made the application, he was perfectly well.

American Wine.—At the Jubilee celebration in Milledgeville, Georgia, nearly all the wine at one of the public dinners, was the produce of the vineyard of Thomas McCall, Esq. of Laurens county, in that State, whose wine has obtained such a reputation that he is unable to supply all the orders for it.

The last Wilmington Herald notices the following arrival extraordinary: 'Steam boat Carolina, from Savannah, via Charleston, bound to N. York, put in for supply of wood.'

Major Donoho, of the U. S. Army, formerly of Caswell county, in this State, was shot while on duty at Cantonment Clinch, near Pensacola, on the 7th ult. by a sergeant, who assigns, as his motive for the murder, that the Major had turned him off from drill for being intoxicated. A similar circumstance occurred some years ago at Albany, when Major Birdsall was shot by a man named Hamilton.

The attempt made in Boston to raise money for the relief of Mr. Jefferson has entirely failed. The reason generally given for refusing to contribute, was, that the benefit of his services being felt by the whole nation, the whole nation should contribute to his relief, from the national treasury.

The latest news from Greece represents the Government as soliciting the interposition of England to effect a pacification with the Turks, by which the Greeks should enjoy a kind of freedom, to be purchased by a tribute to their enemies. Prince Ypsilanti protests against such a course. There had been no other late movement of importance.

Fires.—We have already noticed two destructive fires which occurred in Petersburg during the last month; and have now to add, that another, by which about twenty houses were burnt, happened on the morning of the 30th. The houses were generally small, and the loss not very great. Unfortunate Petersburg! we hope the measure of your affliction is full.

Eight houses were destroyed at Norfolk on Wednesday morning last, supposed to have been fired by an incendiary.

A fire broke out at Providence, R. I., on Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, on Anthony's Wharf, and destroyed four stores, two of them owned by Cyrus Butler, and the other two by David Anthony. One of the buildings was occupied by Peckham & Parker, the others principally for storage.—About three hundred bales of cotton, a quantity of oil, duck, and naval stores, were consumed. Loss estimated at from 20 to 30,000 dollars, much divided. the principal part of the property being on storage for many different concerns.—*Nat. Int. 4th inst.*

A Roster of the General and Field Officers of the Militia of this State, is contained in the Raleigh Star. The following list of the General Officers, with the order of their lineal rank, is taken from that list:

MAJOR GENERALS.

1. Robert R. Johnson,	5. Edward Ward,
2. Duncan McDonald	6. Daniel Bateman
3. James McKay	7. John Bird
4. Philip Brittain	8. Michael McLeary.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

1. Geo. L. Davidson	10. Benjamin Person
2. William Bethell	11. William L. Hill
3. B. H. Covington	12. Daniel Boon
4. R. M. Saunders	13. Henry Blount
5. John Alston	14. John J. Carrington
6. Solomon Graves	15. John N. Phifer
7. R. T. Brownrigg	16. Jesse Speight
8. William D. Smith	17. William Gregory
9. J. O. K. Williams,	18. Richard S. McLean.

Beverly Daniel, (Staff.)

The Mobile Commercial Register of July 11, states that two cases of the Yellow Fever occurred at that place on the 10th.

Military School.—It is with pleasure we learn, that a Scientific and Military School is about to be established in this State.—The healthy and pleasantly situated village of Williamsborough, in Granville County, has been selected for its location. The Superintendent of the proposed Institution is a French Officer, raised in one of the best Military Schools in France, and employed in active service until the change of government in that country. We are told, that the selection of the Professors to be attached to this school, will be made from individuals possessing the highest attainments, and that the general outlines of the School, which will be shortly published, will no doubt be satisfactory. As an institution of this kind, if well managed, is calculated to elevate the character of our State, and add to its resources, we hope it will meet with the encouragement it deserves.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Geology of the State.—The Gold Mines of North-Carolina, which have recently become an object of great inquiry, both at home and abroad, are situated between the 35th and 36th degrees of North Latitude, and near the 81st degree of West Longitude. They are in the southern part of the State, not far from the borders of South Carolina, and somewhat westward of the centre. Through the Gold country flows the River Pedee, receiving within the same district two considerable streams, namely, Rocky River from the south, and Uwharee River from the north. Above the junction with the Uwharee, the Pedee bears the name of Yadkin. The Gold Country is spread over a space of not less than 1000 square miles. On a map of the State, one may easily trace the general boundaries, so far at least as they have been hitherto observed. From a point taken 8 miles west by south of the mouth of the Uwharee, with a radius of 18 miles, describe a circle—it will include most of the County of Montgomery, the northern part of Anson, the north-eastern corner of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus as far as a little west of Concord, and corners of Rowan, Davidson and Randolph. Perhaps the limit extends a little farther into Mecklenburg than is here described.* In almost every part of this region, Gold, in greater or less abundance, may be found at or near the surface of the ground.

Its true bed, however, is a thin stratum of gravel enclosed in a dense mud, usually of a pale blue colour, but sometimes yellow. On rising grounds exposed to be washed by rains, this stratum frequently appears at the surface; but in bottoms, where the alluvial earth has been accumulated by the same agent, it is found to the depth of eight feet; where no cause operates to alter its original depth, this appears to be about three feet below the surface. Rocky River, and its small tributaries, which cut through this stream, have hitherto proved the most faithful localities of the precious metal.

The Gold Country occupies the southern part of the Slate Formation, and I had supposed this to be the peculiar repository of the Gold; but a personal examination discovered that the same stratum of mud and gravel, extends beyond the slate on the west in the vicinity of Concord, over a region of Granite.

The principal Mines are three—the Anson Mine, Reed's Mine, and Parker's Mine.†

The *Anson Mine* is situated in the county of the same name, on the waters of Richardson's Creek, a branch of Rocky River. This locality was discovered only two years since by a "Gold Hunter," one of an order of people that begin already to be accounted a distinct race. A little rivulet winds from north to south, between two gently sloping hills that converge towards the south. On each side of the stream is a level space, forming an extended bed, which during the wet seasons of the year is covered by it, but was dry at the time of my visit. On digging from three to six feet into this bottom, we come to that peculiar stratum of graval and tenacious blue and yellow clay, which is at once recognized as the residence of the Gold. The stream itself usually gives the first indication of the richness of the bed through which it passes, by disclosing large pieces of the precious metal, shining among its pebbles and sands. Such was the hint afforded to the discoverer of the Anson Mine. Unusually large pieces were found by those who first examined this place, calculated to inspire the highest hopes. On inquiry, it was ascertained, that some of the lands were not held by a good title, and parcels of it were immediately *entered*. It has since been a subject of constant litigation, which has retarded the working of the Mine.

Reed's Mine in Cabarrus, is the one which was first wrought, and at this place indeed, were obtained the first specimens of Gold that were found in the country. A large piece was found in the bed of a small creek which attracted attention by its colour and lustre; but it was retained sometime in the hands of the proprietor, through ignorance whether it was Gold or not. Reed's Mine occupies the bed of Meadow Creek, a branch likewise of Rocky River. It exhibits a level between two hillocks which rise on either side of the creek, affording a space between from 50 to 100 yards in breadth. This space has nearly all been dug over, and it exhibits at present numerous small pits, surrounded with piles of rubbish, for the distance of a quarter of a mile up and down the stream.

[*To be continued.*]

*Recent discoveries have given a little wider extent to the Gold Country than that which is here indicated.

†Since the above was written, Barringer's Mine has become one of the most noted.

Though the prospect of Planters in this section of the Country, is forlorn indeed, we are glad to hear, that there are portions of our State, where the season has been favorable, and where the Crops are in a flourishing condition. This is the case in the extreme Eastern and Western counties, where from accounts, an abundant harvest awaits the farmer—it is in the middle counties a-

---

It is with pleasure we [illegible] done, that the weather has been so unpropitious as to render it doubtful whether a sufficiency of Corn will be made for bread.

Ral. Reg.

It is stated in the New York Gazette, that from 1st April to 1st July, (a period of three months) there were received at the post office in that city, 94,495 ship letters.

It apears to us, at times, that the National Journal *hyperbolizes* rather too strongly in the way of panegyric. For instance, discoursing of Mr. Clay, on Wednesday, it proceeded thus:—

"It must be obvious to men of the slightest reflection and observation, that the West in consequence of its rapid growth in population, and its unquestionable pretentions to influence, had a right to a representation in the national cabinet; and where was an individual to be found, in whom the hopes, the wishes, and affections of all the West were so strongly concentrated as in Mr. Clay? Round his mighty talents the aged and the youthful of our citizens beyond the mountains clung with an ardour the most enthusiastic: to him, in all circumstances of delicate and difficult emergency, all their eyes were turned: he stood in front of all the Western States, an Ajax with his seven fold shield, to repel aggression, and to assert right: he was the friend of a domestic policy—a policy which should develope our own resources, and by such developement, emancipate us from a degrading dependence on the resources of other countries: by all the mighty powers of his gigantic mind, he has uniformly and successfully advocated that policy: he has identified himself with it, and who so fit to fill the Department to which a wise judgment has called him?"

Mighty talents—mighty powers of his gigantic mind—an Ajax with his seven fold shield, &c.! We were struck, many years ago, in reading the Pursuits of Literature, with the simple, though comprehensive nature of the following panegyric upon an eminent statesman.

"With two choice gifts, he well performed his part,
"Transcendant talents and an honest heart."

The above is from the National Gazette, a paper which has constantly supported Mr. Adams and the present administration. The sycophancy of the Journal has long since disgusted impartial politicians, who, with the opposition, have not failed to express the contempt which its sickening flattery merits. It is now condemned by one of the most able of its own party.

Salt has been found to be an effectual eradicator of the farmer's foe—the common thistle.—*London paper.*

MARRIED,

At Washington City, on Tuesday the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Major Anthony G. Glynn, of the War Department, and formerly of Raleigh, to Miss Elizabeth B. Bartlett.

At Tallahassee, on the 12th July, Achille Murat, Esq. of Florida, formerly of Italy, eldest son of His late Majesty King Joachim of Naples, to Mrs. Catharine Dangerfield Gray, of Tallahassee, late of Fredericksburg, Va. daughter of Major Byrd C. Willis, of the latter place.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, Selden, infant son of Mr. Constant Johnson.

In this vicinity, on Monday last, John Adam, infant son of Dr. William H. Maffitt.

At Barboursville, Virginia, on the 31st ult., in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Barbour, mother of the Secretary of War, who has thus, within the space of little more than a year, lost his father, mother, and two sisters.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales 9 a 9½. Bacon 9 a 10. Candles, mould, 18 a 20. Coffee, 15 a 20. Corn, $1 a $1 10. Flour, sup. $7. Iron, 5½ a 6. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 12½. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot, 2 75 a 3. Lime, 3. Molasses, 40 a 42½. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20.—Oats, 55 a 60. Sugar, common 9 a 10; prime 10 a 11. Salt, 70 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, ½ x $16 to 18. Wheat, $1 15. Whiskey, 40 a 45.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig Standard, Prescot, Charleston.

CLEARED,

Sloop Express, Myers, Philadelphia,
Sch'r Hope, Swift, Providence,
Sch'r John, Hollman, Boston,
The brig Halcyon, Small, will sail to-morrow, for New-York.

New Class for Lectures

ON THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE Second French Class, for the acquisition of this language has just gone into operation, and the Subscription List lies open for Subscribers until Professor *Fay's* return to Fayetteville, on the 14th instant. Such individuals as may feel anxious to number the French Language among their other acquirements, will please address themselves to Mr. *E. J. Hale.* (August 9.

Groceries.

The Subscribers offer for sale at their Auction Store,

13 Hhds. prime bright Molasses,
5 do. Muscovado Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto.
12 hhds. N. E. Rum,
10 bbls. do.
50 bags St. Domingo Coffee,
1 pun. W. I. Rum,
5 bbls, do.

WILLKINGS & CO.

August 9. tf.

To Rent,

THAT excellent *STAND for business*, on Market Square, now occupied by Mr. John Wilkinson as a Book-store. Possession given on the 1st September. JOHN McK. STRONG.

August 9.

Hats at Auction.

TO-MORROW morning, at 10 o'clock, will commence at the Auction Store, the sale of a large and valuable stock of *HATS*, among which are some very fine black and white Beavers. They will be sold without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

WILLKINGS & CO.

August 9.

☞Will also be rented, the *BRICK STORE*, known as Spader's Store, on Person street, for the residue of the year. W. & CO.

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,

By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

MANAGER'S OFFICES,

FAYETTEVILLE & RALEIGH, N. C.

NEW-YORK

State Literature Lottery,

CLASS No. 5, —FOR 1826,

To be drawn on the 30th day of AUGUST, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 prize of		$15,000 is	$15,000
1	-	4,000	4,000
1	-	2,500	2,500
1	-	1,328	1,328
8	-	1,000	8,000
8	-	500	4,000
36	-	200	7,200
52	-	100	5,200
104	-	25	2,600
1,300	-	8	10,400
10,608	-	4	42,432
12,120 Prizes, 22,100 Blanks,		34,220 Tickets	$102,660

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets $4—Shares in proportion.

☞Cash advanced for prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, N. York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North and South Carolina, will be received in payment.

☞Orders, inclosing the cash, or prizes as above, post paid, for tickets or shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

Yates & McIntyre,

FAYETTEVILLE or RALEIGH, N. C.

August 4.

Something New!

HIGH and LOW System.

Virginia Literature Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS—To be drawn in Lynchburg, in October next, on an entire new plan.—More Prizes than Blanks.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	$5,000
1	of	2,000
2	of	1,000
3	of	500
15	of	100
20	of	50
50	of	20
100	of	10
5000	of	3

Mode of Drawing.—All the numbers will be put in the wheel as usual; all prizes above three dollars will be put in the prize wheel and drawn out opposite the whole body of numbers; the first drawn number will decide the fate of the 5000 three dollar prizes, as follows, to wit—should it be one of the first five thousand numbers, that is to say, any number from No. 1. to 5000 inclusive, all those numbers will be entitled to three dollars each.—Should it be one of the last five thousand numbers, that is to say, from No. 5001, to 10,000 inclusive, then all those numbers will in like manner be entitled to three dollars each. Those who hold two tickets, one above and one below 5000, must of course draw one and may draw three prizes.

Tickets $4, Shares in proportion, for sale at

Hatcher's

LUCKY OFFICE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9.

Brilliant Scheme.

THE NEXT LOTTERY—Odd and Even System. To be drawn on the 27th of next month, in the City of Richmond.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

20,000; 8,000; 4,000:

Besides 1000's, 100's, 50's, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets and Shares in the above Scheme, price only Five Dollars, for sale at

HATCHER'S

LUCKY OFFICE.

☞Orders from the Country (post paid,) will, as usual, be promptly attended to, if addressed to

C. HATCHER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

August 9.

More Good Luck at Hatcher's.

THE Official List of the Drawing of the *Virginia Literature Lottery* is received and ready for examination at Hatcher's Office.

No. 3089 drew 1000 Dollars.

It was purchased by Mr. James J. Nimmo, at the Norfolk Office, to whom the cash was advanced as usual, the moment it was called for. Also obtained at Hatcher's,

No. 3149	a prize of	$100
4451	do	100
3087	do	50
3036	do	50

FOR LUCKY NUMBERS, CALL AT

HATCHER'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

August 9.

The U. S. Literary Gazette.

Published by Harrison Gray, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New-York.

VOL. IV—JULY, 1826—NOS. 7 & 8.

CONTENTS.

Reviews.—The Merry Tales of the Three Wise men of Gotham. Internal Improvement in Pennsylvania. 1. Mr. Ingersoll's Discourse. 2. Facts and Arguments in Favor of Railways. 3. Address of the Harrisburg Convention. 4. Report of the Acting Committee for the promotion of Internal Improvement. Brambletye House; or Cavaliers and Roundheads. Summary of the Practical Principles of Political Economy.

Miscellany.—Thoughts on Milton. Letter from an American in Europe.

Original Poetry.—From the Spanish of Villegas. Fragment. The Village Church. The Soldier's Bride.

Intelligence.—New Publications and Literary Advertiser.

The United States Literary Gazette is published every month. Each number contains 80 pages 8vo. making two volumes a year of 480 pages each. The annual subscription price is *five dollars*, and becomes due on the first day of July.

Mr. H. G. Nelson

IS appointed my Attorney, (during my absence,) with full power to receive money and grant discharges for the same; also, transact any business for and on my account. E. E. LEWIS.

June 14. 71tf.

POETRY.

By Thomas Moore.

Where are the visions that round me once hover'd,
Forms that had grace in their shadows alone;
Looks, fresh as light from a star just discover'd,
And voices that music might take for her own?

Time, while I spoke, with his wings resting o'er me,
Heard me say, 'where are those visions, oh, where?'
And, pointing his wand to the sunset before me,
Said, with a voice like the hollow wind, 'There!'

Fondly I looked, when the wizard had spoken,
On to the dim-shining ruins of day;
And there, in that light, like a talisman broken,
Saw the bright fragments of Hope melt away.

"Oh! lend me thy wings, Time,' I hastily utter'd,
Impatient to catch the last glimmer that shone;
But scarcely again had the dark wizard flutter'd
His wing o'er my head, ere the light all was gone.

THE DRAWING OF THE

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 7., is received.

AGAIN!!!

WE have the pleasure of congratulating our friends of having distributed in Fayetteville, another Prize

Of One Thousand Dollars!

No. 24,013, sold to two Gentlemen living in town, in a *Whole* Ticket, besides several smaller ones.

No. 31,320, a prize of $30,000,

Being an even Number, each Number in the Lottery ending with 2—4—6—8—or—0, is entitled

To a FOUR DOLLAR PRIZE.

☞Union Canal Lottery draws next WEDNESDAY.

Persons holding prizes would do well to come forward at once, and renew them, at

Yates & McIntyre's,

Under La Fayette Hotel, *Fayetteville.*

July 19.

NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Oxford Academy in N. C., &c.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn the 29th November, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	-	6,000	-	6,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	4,000	-	4,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	1,340	-	1,340
6	-	1,000	-	6,000
12	-	500	-	6,000
156	-	50	-	7,800
780	-	10	-	7,800
7,800	-	5	-	39,000

8,760 Prizes, 15,600 Blanks, } 24,360 Tickets } $97,440

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other tickets, having on them the same numbers, in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d, and 2d, to	$6,000
The 2d, 1st, and 3d, to	5,000
The 2d, 3d, and 1st, to	4,000
The 3d, 1st, and 2d, to	2,500
The 3d, 2d, and 1st, to	1,340

Those 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of 1,000 dollars.

Those 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

Those 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 50 dollars.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 10 dollars.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 5 dollars.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

†‡† Tickets and shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' offices,

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

Cash advanced for prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North and South Carolina, will be received in payment.

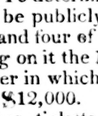
†‡† Orders, enclosing the cash or prizes as above, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & M'INTYRE,
RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

†‡† Tickets, in whole or in Shares, in all the Northern Lotteries, can be had in great variety, by applying as above—personally or by letter.

uly 19

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House has been opened for the reception of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed Rooms, with Bells, (so desirable to Travellers) this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, can be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new;

BATHING ROOMS

Are also attached to the House; the BAR is furnished with the best Liquors that can be procured, and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently expects to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

July, 1826—34tf

Sugar and Rum.

JUST received and for sale by the Subscribers,
10 hhds. prime Sugar.
50 bbls. N. E. Rum.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5.

RAGS.

CASH paid for *RAGS*, of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville.

July 7.—75 6t

☞ The Hillsborough Recorder will please publish the above 6 times, and forward the bill to this office.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital $300,00 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

10 Bbls. Canal Flour,
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 Casks London Porter,
8 Hhds. Brown Sugar,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

June 7. 70tf.

Proposals

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office, in the City of Washington, until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

128. From Warrenton, by Falkner's, and Louisburg, to Raleigh, every day, 57 miles.

Leave Warrenton every day at 6½ p m, and arrive at Raleigh next day by 8 a m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 1½ p m, and arrive at Warrenton by 12 p m (midnight.)

129. From Raleigh, by Banks's and Averasboro, to Fayetteville, every day, 60 miles.

Leave Raleigh every day at 9 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville same day by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 1 a m, and arrive at Raleigh the same day by 1 p m.

130. From Fayetteville, Counsel's, Lumberton, Leesville, Rowland's, Newman's bridge and Marion c h, to Godfrey's Ferry, S. C. every day, 98 miles.—Proposals will be received omitting Marion c h.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 2 a m, and arrive at Godfrey's ferry the same day by 8 p m.

Leave Godfrey's ferry every day at 2 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville the same day by 8 p m.

131. From Norfolk, Va. by Suffolk, Summerton, Murray's Ferry, Murfreesboro', Northampton c. h., and Halifax, to M. Smith's, twice a week, 126 miles.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday mornings in half an hour after the arrival of the Steam boat from Baltimore, and arrive at M. Smith's the next day by noon.

Leave M. Smith's every Tuesday and Saturday at 11½ a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday and Sunday by 6 p m.

132. From M. Smith's, by Tarboro, Stantonsburg, and Waynesboro, to Fayetteville, 129 miles.

Leave M. Smith's every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Thursday and Sunday by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday and Friday at 3 a m, and arrive at M. Smith's on Tuesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

133. From Sumerton, by Sunbury, and Gates c h, to Edenton, 48 miles, twice a week.

Leave Sumerton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Edenton by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Sumerton on Tuesday and Friday by 7 p m.

134. From Edenton, by Lee's mills, and Plymouth, to Washington, once a week, 54 miles.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Washington on Friday by 10 a m.

Leave Washington every Friday at 2 p m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

135. From Warrenton, by Grovehill, Littleton, Butterwood, Halifax, Northampton, Bryants, Princeton, Murfreesboro, Winton, Pitch Landing, Colerain, Windsor, and Merryhill, to Edenton, once a week, 160 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Wednesday at 1 p m, and arrive at Winton by 9 a m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Warrenton on Wednesday by 10 a m.

136. From Elizabeth City, by Jonesburg, Indiantown, Currituck c h, Tull's creek, N. W. R. Bridge, Va. and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, once a week, 56 miles.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Thursday by 8 a m.

Leave Norfolk every Friday at 10 a m, and arrive at Elizabeth City on Friday by 11 a m.

137. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep creek, Foranges, New Lebanon, Elizabeth City, Woodville, and Hertford, to Edenton, 80 miles, once a week.

Leave Norfolk every Friday at 9 a m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday by 9 p m.

138. From Winton or Stokesville to Gates c h, once a week.

Leave Winton every Wednesday by noon, and arrive at Gates c h by 3 p m.

Leave Gates c h every Wednesday at 8 p m, and arrive at Winton by 7 p m.

139. From Tarboro, by Bensboro, Greenville, and Washington, to Newbern, 85 miles, twice a week.

Leave Newbern every Sunday and Thursday at 9 a m, and arrive at Tarborough on Tuesday and Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Newbern on Friday and Monday by noon.

140. From Stantonsboro', by Snowhill, and Kinston, to Duplin c h, once in two weeks, 78 miles.

Leave Stantonsboro every other Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Duplin c h on Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Duplin c h every other Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Stantonsboro on Wednesday by 6 p m.

141. From Warrenton, by Ellisville, Williamsboro, Oxford, Boxboro, Williamsville, Red-house, and Milton, to Danville, twice a week to Milton, and once to Danville, 93 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Friday at 2 a m, and arrive at Milton by 9 p m.

Leave Milton every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Danville by 11 a m.

Leave Danville every Wednesday at 1 p m, and arrive at Milton by 6 p m.

Leave Milton every Monday and Thursday at 3 a m, and arrive at Warrenton on same days by 6 p m.

142. From Williamsboro, by Lynesville, Lewis's mills, and Field's mills, to Clarksville, once in two weeks, 21 miles.

Leave Clarksville every other Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Williamsboro by 11 a m.

Leave Williamsboro every other Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Clarksville by 6 p m.

143. From Milton, by Danville, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Rocky Springs, Stokesburg, and Germantown, to Salem, to return by Kerne's ⋊ Roads, Troublesome Iron Works, Rawlingsburg and Caswell c h to Milton, once a week.

Leave Milton every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem on Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Milton on Saturday by 6 p m.

144. From Louisburg, by William's store, Ransom's Bridge, Hill's Bridge, and Sycamore Alley, to Enfield, once a week, 38 miles.

Leave Louisburg every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Enfield by 6 p m.

Leave Enfield every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 p m.

145. From Louisburg, by Haysville, Glasgow's store, Healthseat, Oxford, Daniel's store, Cannon and Young's, Brownville, Clarksville, thence by Bullock's store, Brownsville, and Oxford, to Louisburg, once a week, 118 miles—59.

Leave Louisburg every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Clarksville on Monday by 1 p m.

Leave Clarksville every Monday at 2 p m, and arrive at Louisburg on Wednesday by 10 a m.

146. From Raleigh, by Wake Forest, Lemay's ⋊ Roads, Pemes, Oxford, and Stagville, to Hillsboro', once a week, 83 miles.

Leave Oxford every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Oxford the same day by 7 p m.

Leave Oxford every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Staggville by 1 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro' on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Hillsboro' every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Oxford the same day by 7 p m.

147. From Hillsboro', by Shaws, Sturle's store, M'Cawley's store, Anderson's store, High Rock, Lenox Castle, and Settle's store, to Rockingham c h, 51 miles, return by High Rock, William's store, Anderson's store, Pleasant Grove, and Armstrong's store, to Hillsboro', once a week.

Leave Hillsboro every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Rockingham c h, on Thursday by 10 a m.

Leave Rockingham c h every Thursday a 1 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro on Friday by 6 p m.

148. From Raleigh, by Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Mason Hall, Cannons Mills, Shallow Ford on Haw River, Albrights, Allemance, Greensboro, Martinsville, and Kearnes ⋊ Roads, to Salem, 121 miles; to return from Salem by Jamestown, Greensboro, Allemance, &c. twice a week.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday by 3 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro the next day by 4 p m, and arrive at Salem the next Friday and Monday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 4 p m, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh the next Friday and Tuesday by 9 a m.

149. From Stagville, by Mt. Tirzah, to Roxbury, once a week, 23 miles.

Leave Stagville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Roxbury by 8 p m.

Leave Roxbury every Saturday at 4 a m, and arrive at Stagville on Saturday by 1 p m

150. From Salem, by Panther creek, Huntsville, Jonesville, Brier creek, Hamptonville, Wilkesboro, and Jefferson, to Shawn's ⋊ Roads T. once a week, 135 miles, in a two horse stage.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p m. and arrive at Huntsville by 8 p m, and at Shawn's ⋊ Roads the next Friday by 7 p m.

Leave Shawn's ⋊ Roads every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem the next Tuesday by 10 a m.

151. From Salem, by Clemonsville to Mocksville, once a week. 22 miles.

Leave Mocksville every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem by noon.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p m, and arrive at Mocksville by 7 p m.

152. From Huntsville, by Hamptonville, Houstonville, Williamsburg, and Mount Pisgah, to Statesville, once a week, 46 miles.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Statesville by 8 p m.

Leave Statesville every Thursday at 5 a m, and arrive at Huntsville by 8 p m.

153. From Huntsville, to Rockford, once a week, 18 miles.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Rockford by 11 a m.

Leave Rockford at 2 p m, and arrive at Huntsville by 7 p m.

154. From Greenville, Va. by Edwards's, Williams's M'Williams's Jefferson, or Ashe c h, to Council's store, once in two weeks, 68 miles.

Leave Greenville every other Sunday noon and arrive at Council's on Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Council's every other Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Greenville on Wednesday by 10 a m.

155. From Hillsboro', by Cochran's store, Slade's store, Hutchenson's, Velin's store, and Leesburg, to Milton, once a week, 50 miles.

Leave Hillsboro every Sunday at 4 a m, and arrive at Milton by 6 p m.

Leave Milton every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Hillsboro' by 8 p m.

156. From Halifax c h, Va. by Milton, Rockingham c h, Troublesome Iron Works, Hunter's, Salem, and Lexington, to Salisbury, once a week, in a two horse stage—169 miles.

Leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem on Tuesday by 7 a m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 8 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Halifax c h on Saturday by 11 a m.

157. From Salisbury, by Lock's, Concord, Cowan's store, Millgrove, Charlotte, White Hall, Harrisburg, S. C. Beggar's ferry, Yorkville, S. C, Jamison's store, and Pinkneyville, to Unionville, S. C. 142 miles, once a week, two horse stage.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Unionville the next Saturday by 10 a m.

Leave Unionville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

158. From Statesville, by Fallston, Mount Mourne, Stonesville, Alexandriana, Charlotte, Jordansville, Harrisburg, Providence, Bel Air, Crawford's store, Findleysville, Lancaster, and Sandton, to Camden, S. C, 137 miles, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Camden on Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Statesville the next Wednesday by 6 p m.

159. From Pittsboro', by J. Brooks's, W. Lindley's store, J. Carter's, Albright's store, Long's store, Hadley's mills, and Mabin's store, to Greensboro, once a week, 56 miles.

Leave Pittsboro' every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Greensboro' on Tuesday by noon.

Leave Greensboro' every Tuesday at 2 p m, and arrive at Pittsboro' on Wednesdry by 7 p m.

160. From Raleigh, by Prince's Bridge, Haw River, Pittsboro, Dorsettsville, and Randolph c h to Salisbury, once a week, 120 miles, in a two horse stage.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Raleigh the next Friday by 7 p m.

161. From Raleigh, by Little Nat. Jones's, to Haywood, once a week, 22 miles.

Leave Haywood every Saturday at 5 a m, and arrive at Raleigh by 11 a m.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Haywood by 7 p m.

162. From Salisbury, by Spring Grove, Mount Mourne, Beatys Ford, Reeds Spring, Grahams, Lincolnton, Morgantown and Fort Defiance, to Wilkesboro, to return from Lincolnton by Sherrills Ford, and Mrs. Stewarts, once a week, 132 miles.

The mail between Salisbury and Lincolnton is to be carried in a two horse stage.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Lincolnton on Thursday by 9 a m, at Wilkesboro on Saturday by 10 a m.

Leave Wilkesboro every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 7 p m.

163 From Lincolnton, by Ervinsville, and Mooresboro, to Rutherfordton, once a week, 49 miles.

Leave Lincolnton every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Rutherfordton on Friday by 11 a m.

Leave Rutherfordton same day at 1 p m, and arrive at Lincolnton on Saturday by 6 p m.

164. From Salisbury, by Fulton, Mocks old Field, Huntsville; thence by Parkers, Fulton and Clinton, to Salisbury, once a week, 70 miles—35.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Huntsville by 6 p m.

Leave Huntsville every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salisbury by 6 p m.

165. From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Lindleys store, Long's Mills, Liberty, New Salem, Grays, Lexington, Grays store, Gardiners, New Salem, Longs Mills, and Linleys, to Chapel Hill, 159 miles, 79, once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Lexington on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Lexington at 1 p m, every Tuesday and arrive at Chapel Hill on Wednesday by 10 a m.

166. From Salisbury, by Houston's, Statesville, Campbells Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Pleasant Garden, Swanano, and Whitesides, to Ashville, 152 miles, to return from Morgantown by Beards Forge, to Statesville, and Salisbury, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 2 a m and arrive at Morgantown on Thursday by 1 p m, and at Ashville the next Friday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Saturday at 4 a m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 10 a m.

167. From Statesville, by Mt. Pisgah, to Wilkesborough, once in two weeks, 50 miles.

Leave Statesville every other Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Wilkesboro on Friday by 9 a m.

Leave Wilkesboro every other Friday at 11 a m and arrive at Statesville on Saturday by 1 p m.

168. From Morganton, by Rutherfordton, Harmonsville, White Oaks, and Gazeville, to Greenville c h. S. C. once a week, 82 miles.

Leave Morganton every other Thursday at 2 p m, and arrive at Greenville on Saturday by 11 a m

Leave Greenville every other Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Morganton on Monday by noon.

169. From Ashville, by P. Brittons, C. C. Carsons, Estato Gap, McKinneys in Larnway, Little River, Keowee, and Boons Ford, to Pendleton c h, S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Ashville every other Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Pendleton c h on Sunday by 6 p m

Leave Pendleton c h every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Ashville on Tuesday by 6 p m.

170. From Charlotte, by Hopewell church, Beatys Ford, Lincolnton, Huntersville, and Barrysville, to Charlotte, once a week, miles.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 6 a m, and return to Charlotte on the same day by 8 p m.

171. From Asheville, by Haywood c h, Loves store, Franklin, and Estato R. to Rabun c h. once in two weeks, 93 miles.

Leave Ashville every other Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Rabun c h on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Rabun c h every other Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Ashville on Wednesday by 6 p m.

172. From Pittsboro, by Haywoodsboro, Buckhorn, Reids store, Tysons store, Waddles Ferry, Nails, McNeils, Moffats, and Kennons, to Pittsboro, 113 miles—57, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro every Sunday at 1 p m, and arrive at Waddles Ferry on Tuesday by 2 p m.

Leave Waddles Ferry at 4 p m and arrive at Pittsboro on Wednesday by 4 p m.

173. From Fayetteville, by Carthage, Tysons store, Mechanics Hill, McNeills store, Hills, Daniels Hill, Skeans Ferry, Chisholms, and Morgans, to Salisbury, 128 miles, thence, by Forrests, Blakeley, Lawrenceville, Allenton, Stubs mills, and Morris's store, to Fayetteville, 248 miles, once a week—124 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Saturday by 10 a m.

174. From Fayetteville, by Richmond c h, Sneedsboro, Morven, Wadesboro, Beards store, Allenton, and Richmond c h, to Fayetteville, once a week, 180 miles—90 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Wadesboro on Saturday by 7 p m.

Leave Wadesboro every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Tuesday by 10 a m.

175. From Wadesboro, by E. Winfields, Culpepers, Morrisons Tan Yard, and Maxwells, to Charlotte; to return by Cockburns store, and Griffins, to Wadesboro, once a week, 113 miles—56 miles.

Leave Wadesboro every other Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Charlotte on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Charlotte every other Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Wadesboro on Tuesday by 7 p m.

176. From Warrenton, by Grove Hill, Ransoms Bridge, Arringtons, Phillips store, and Falls of Tar river, to Tarboro; thence, by Rocky mount, Falls of Tar river, Nash c h, Sills store, and Ransoms bridge, to Warrenton, once a week, 137 miles—69 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Warrenton on Sunday by 7 p m.

177. From Tarboro to Williamston, once a week, 30 miles.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday at 10 a m. and arrive at Williamston by 6 p m.

Leave Williamston every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Wednesday by 2 p m.

178. From Washington, by Bath, Adams's, Loghouse Landing, and Germanton, to Lake Landing, once a week, 85 miles.

Leave Washington every Sunday at 6 p m, and arrive at Lake Landing on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Lake Landing every Wednesday at 4 a m, and arrive at Washington on Thursday by 6 p m.

179. From Raleigh, by Harrisons store, Pattersons store, Belford, and Westrayville, to Tarboro, thence, by Daniels Lot, Alfords store, Andrews Bridge, and Hintons, to Raleigh, once a week, 157 miles—78 miles.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Raleigh on Sunday by 8 p m.

180. From Halifax, by Scotland Neck, Palmyra, Clarkes store, Hamilton, Williamston, Jamestown, Plymouth, Lees mills, and Skinnersville, or Washington c h. to Columbia, once a week, 119 miles.

Leave Halifax every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Plymouth by 8 p m on Sunday and at Columbia the next Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Columbia every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Halifax on Thursday by 6 p m.

181. From Bryant's ⋊ Roads, by Riendalls, Britton's store and Turner's ⋊ Roads, to miles, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 6 rive at Bryant's ⋊ Roads by 6 p m.

Leave Bryant's ⋊ Roads every Fri and arrive at Windsor by 6 p m.

182. From Duplin c h by South Wash Wilmington, to Smithville, 86 miles, o

Leave Duplin c h every Thursday at rive at Wilmington on Wednesday by Smithville by 6 p m.

Leave Smithville every Thursday arrive at Wilmington by 5 p m.

Leave Wilmington at 38 p m and ar plin c h on Saturday by 8 a m.

183. From Raleigh, by Smithfield, Spring Bank, Spring Hill, Hookersto Kinston, and Barnwell, to Newbern, 146 miles.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and m and arrive at Newbern on Wednes day by 7 p m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday and 8 a m and arrive at Raleigh on Thurs day by 8 p m.

184 From Fayetteville, by Samps Marley's store, D. Wright's store, Du or Wrightsville, Duplin c h, Kenans ton, to Newbern, once a week, 124 mi

Leave Fayetteville every Sunday at arrive at Newbern on Tuesday by noo

Leave Newbern every Thursday at 4 rive at Fayetteville on Saturday by noo

185. From Fayetteville, by Elizab Westbrook, to Wilmington, three time miles, in stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, and Friday, at 3 a m, and arrive at Wil p m.

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, T Saturday, at 3 a m, and arrive at Fayet p m.

186. From Elizabethtown, by Beattie Long Creek Bridge, to Malletts mills, weeks, 20 miles.

Leave Elizabethtown every other M m, and arrive at Malletts mills by 6 p m.

Leave Malletts mills every other Mon and arrive at Elizabethtown by 11 a m.

187. From Lumberton, by Philadelph ville, Montpelier, Bolivar, Cooper H ville, Queensdale, and Alfordsville, to once a week, 88 miles—44.

Leave Lumberton every Monday at 6 rive at Stewartsville on Tuesday by 9 a

Leave Stewartsville every Tuesday arrive at Lumberton on Wednesday by

188. From Newbern, by Trent Brid ro, French mills, and Onslow c h, to once a week, 113 miles.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 2 rive at Wilmington on Wednesday by 5

Leave Wilmington every Thursday arrive at Newbern the next Saturday by

189. From Newbern, by Canal, to Bel a week; 45 miles.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday at 4 rive at Beaufort on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Beaufort every Monday at 4 rive at Newbern on the same day by 6

NOTES.

1. The Post-Master General may expedite and alter the times for arrival and depa time during the continuance of the cont ing an adequate compensation for any e that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for closing the mail, at offices where no pa is specified.

3. For every fifteen minutes delay, in ter the time prescribed in any contract tor shall forfeit ten dollars; and, if the de until the departure of any pending ma trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the sum for carrying the mail one trip, shall be a less it shall be made to appear that the casioned by unavoidable accident; in wh amount of pay for a trip, will be forfeited feitures it will be observed are uncondi for the failure of a trip, by unavoidable penalty may be reduced to the pay for That on no condition is this sum or the ties stated, to be remitted.

4. Persons making proposals are requ their prices by the year. Those who receive their pay quarterly,—in the mo August, November, and February, one the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person ployed to carry the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to co in the body of a stage carriage, he is de it in his proposals; and the stage must be size, unless otherwise expressed, to a seven passengers.

7. Every proposer may offer in his bid ny improvement in the transportation from the terms invited, either as to the s porting it, the speed required, or the n the trips per week, which shall receive eration.

The number of the post route shall be very bid, and the proposal must be sealed to the General Post Office, and endor sals." Strict attention must be given to ment, as it is not intended to break the proposal, until the time for receiving b expired.

8. The Post-Master General reserves the right of declaring any contract at an ever one failure happens, which amounts of a trip.

9. The distances stated are such as ha municated to this office, and some of t incorrect: on this subject the contractor himself—the Department will not be a any mistake.

10. In every case where the mail is t stages, and the present contractor shall and the underbidder shall not have suc perty as may be necessary for the perfor contract, he shall be required to purch present contractor, at a reasonable va whole, or any part of the stage propert horses, that may be suitable for the make payment therefor, by reasonable his pay becomes due, or as the parties

These terms will be made a condition tance of any bid under the bid of the pres tor; and should the underbidder fail to them, his bid will be offered to the pres tor, but, should he decline making a co rate, the proposal of the underbidder w ed unconditionally.

11. No bid shall be withdrawn after receiving bids shall have expired, and person refuse to take the contract at his be held responsible to the Department ference between his bid, and that at wh tract shall be made. No decisions on made known before the 18th of Octob signment of any contract without the co Post-Master General, shall forfeit it—a where application is made to the Depart tion a transfer, the terms must be fully transmission of commercial information his route, more rapidly than the mail, be his contract.

12. If a route should be discontinued or become useless, in whole, or in part, ion of the Post Master General, he may pense with the service of the contractor him an allowance of one month's extra p

13. The contracts are to be in opera first day of January next, and to continue

JOHN McLEAN,
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 12th, 1826.

Blanks for sale.